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June 15, 2020

By ECF

Honorable Paul A. Crotty
United States District Judge
Southern District of New York
500 Pearl Street
New York, New York 10007

Re: *United States v. Joshua Adam Schulte*, 17 Cr. 548 (PAC)

Honorable Judge Crotty:

On June 8, 2020, Joshua Schulte, previously indicted on S2 17 Cr. 548 (PAC), was charged in a third superseding indictment by the first sitting grand jury after the court closed in March in response to COVID-19. The unusual circumstances of the S3 indictment—the grand jury was sitting in White Plains as opposed to Manhattan, and most members of the public in the Southern District of New York were still under a stay-at-home order—may have compromised the defendant’s right to a grand jury selected from a fair cross-section of the community. Accordingly, through this letter-motion and the accompanying declaration of statistician Jeffrey Martin, Mr. Schulte respectfully requests access to the records and papers used in connection with the constitution of the Master and Qualified Jury Wheels in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, pursuant to the Fifth and Sixth Amendments to the United States Constitution and the Jury Selection and Service Act (“JSSA”), 28 U.S.C. § 1867(a) and (f).

Section 1867(f) of Title 28 of the United States Code allows a defendant to “inspect, reproduce, and copy... records or papers [used by the commission or clerk in connection with the jury selection process] at all reasonable times during the preparation and pendency of ... a motion” to challenge the composition of the jury on the ground that it failed to reflect a fair cross-section of the community. 28 U.S.C. § 1867(a), (f); *see also Test v. United States*, 420 U.S. 28, 30 (1975). Inspection of such materials is essential to a defendant’s ability to determine whether he has a potentially meritorious challenge. *Id.* Therefore, “an unqualified right to inspection is required not only by the plain text of the statute, but also by the statute’s overall purpose of insuring ‘grand and petit juries selected at random from a fair cross section of the community.’” *Id.* (quoting 28 U.S.C. § 1861(d)).

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In order to invoke the right to inspect under 28 U.S.C. § 1867(f) and “[t]o avail himself of [the] right of access to otherwise unpublic jury selection records, a litigant need only allege that he is preparing a motion challenging the jury selection procedures.” *United States v. Alden*, 776 F.2d 771, 773 (8th Cir. 1985) (internal citations omitted). Mr. Schulte is not required to make any showing with respect to the probability of success of such a motion. *See, e.g., United States v. Williamson*, 903 F.3d 124, 133 (D.C. Cir. 2018); *United States v. Royal*, 100 F.3d 1019, 1025 (1st Cir. 1996); *see also United States v. Gotti*, 2004 WL 2274712 (S.D.N.Y. Oct. 7, 2004) (granting motion for discovery even absent any showing that information would reveal a violation).

Pursuant to § 1867(a), a defendant may raise a JSSA challenge “before the voir dire examination begins, or within seven days after the defendant discovered or could have discovered, by the exercise of diligence, the grounds therefor, whichever is earlier.” 28 U.S.C. § 1867(a). Although the Second Circuit has not considered “what constitutes the timely filing of a motion pursuant to the JSSA related to the composition of a grand jury,” some courts have determined that the statute requires an attempt to inspect grand jury records within seven days of the filing of an indictment. *See United States v. Saipov*, 17 Cr. 722 (VSB), 2020 WL 915808, at *2 (S.D.N.Y. Feb. 26, 2020) (citing cases from the Eleventh Circuit, the Northern District of Florida, and the Western District of New York). Accordingly, we ask the Court to grant this timely request for inspection of records. Once the jury records are obtained, statistician Jeffrey Martin will analyze them to determine whether the Southern District’s jury plan procedures violate Mr. Schulte’s right to a jury selected at random from a fair cross-section of the community. He will do so by comparing the grand jury records with appropriate contemporary census data. If the records, after meaningful review, reveal grounds for a challenge under § 1867(a), Mr. Schulte will raise one at that time.

Finally, Mr. Schulte does not seek any personal identifying information for the individuals whose records are maintained by the jury clerk’s office. As such, the full set of records should be provided in the manner requested by the attached declaration of Mr. Martin. *See Saipov*, 2020 WL 915808, at *3 (granting similar request in full).

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Edward S. Zas & Sabrina P. Shroff
Counsel for Joshua A. Schulte

CC: All Counsel of Record
(via ECF)

EXHIBIT A

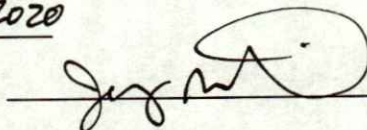
DECLARATION OF JEFFREY MARTIN

The undersigned, Jeffrey Martin, declares as follows:

1. My name is Jeffrey O'Neal Martin. I hold a Bachelor's degree in Mathematics and Economics from Vanderbilt University and a Master's degree in Economics from the University of Chicago.
2. I am employed as a consultant on statistical issues, a consultant on actuarial issues, and as a consultant to political campaigns. I have been qualified as an expert on statistical issues in Federal Courts and State Courts.
3. Since 1997, I have been involved in cases involving challenges to the jury lists in Federal and State Courts.
4. I have been asked by counsel for Joshua Adam Schulte to review the construction and implementation of the Master Jury Wheel and Qualified Jury Wheel that was used to select Grand Jurors in this case.
5. In order to complete the review, I require data as listed in "Attachment 1" for data relating to the Grand Jury in this case.
6. I am prepared to answer any questions the Court may have and will be glad to discuss ways in which the data can be delivered that best fits the way in which the Clerk's office operates.
7. I do not seek any personal information that would allow the identification of any individual.
8. The information requested is common to other reviews of Federal jury wheels that I have been asked to perform. The information requested herein has been provided to me in connection with my work as an expert in approximately 10 similar challenges brought on behalf of federal criminal defendants in this and other federal jurisdictions.
9. In "Attachment 1" items #1 through #15 do not involve any personal or other information that could be used to identify any individual.
10. In "Attachment 1" items #16 through #19 should only include the randomly generated Juror Number and not the Name, Street Address, Day of Birth, or Month of Birth. In this way, no individual person can be identified.
11. In "Attachment 1" item #20 should have the individual's Name and Street Address redacted in order to remove any personally identifiable information.
12. In "Attachment 1" items #21 through #22 inherently include personally identifiable information. The personal information can be redacted or only supplied for inspection in the Clerk's office to safeguard personal information.

I declare under penalty of perjury, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746, that the foregoing is true and correct.

Dated this 13th day of June 2020



Jeffrey Martin

ATTACHMENT 1

- 1) The Jury Plan for the Southern District of New York currently in effect and, if different in any respect, at the time grand jurors were summoned in this case. This Plan is believed to be the "Amended Plan for the Random Selection of Grand and Petit Jurors in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York" effective February 13th, 2009.
- 2) A description of any changes from the previous procedures or from the Jury Plan for the grand jury or creation of the grand jury because of the Covid-19 pandemic.
- 3) Any order of the Court that effects the previous procedures or the Jury Plan for the grand jury or creation of the grand jury because of the Covid-19 pandemic.
- 4) A description of work done, contact information, and communications with any vendors in the creation of the Master and Qualified Jury Wheels used to summon grand jurors in this case.
- 5) The jury division chosen for the grand jury in this case.
- 6) A description of reason for the choice of jury division for the grand jury in this case.
- 7) Any AO-12 form or JS-12 form created which relates to the District and Divisional Master Jury Wheels and Qualified Jury Wheels that were used to summon the grand jurors who returned the indictment in this case as required by 28 U.S.C. § 1863(a).
- 8) Any other statistical or demographic analyses produced to ensure the quality and compliance of the Master Jury Wheels and Qualified Jury Wheels that were used to summon grand jurors in this case with the Jury Plan, Jury Selection and Service Act and constitutional requirements.
- 9) The date when the Master Jury Wheel that was used to summon grand jurors in this case was refilled as described in the Jury Plan Section III B.
- 10) The record of the steps, numbers, and calculations as described in the Jury Plan Section II A.
- 11) The general notice explaining the process by which names are periodically and randomly drawn as described in the Jury Plan Section III D.
- 12) The calculation of the division of jurors from Westchester, Putnam, and Rockland Counties to reasonably reflect the relative number of registered voters as described in the Jury Plan Section IV B.

- 13) The procedures implemented related to prospective jurors who do not respond to a juror qualification form or have their juror qualification form returned from the Postal Service as undeliverable as described in the Jury Plan Section III E.
- 14) The date when grand jurors were summoned in this case.
- 15) The number of persons summoned from the Qualified Jury Wheel to be considered as grand jurors in this case.
- 16) The District, Manhattan Division, and White Plains Division Master Jury Wheel data as described in the Jury Plan Sections III A, III B and III C in electronic and accessible form that includes Juror Number, Race, Gender, Hispanic Ethnicity, Year of Birth, Zip Code, City, County and Jury Division.
- 17) The District, Manhattan Division, and White Plains Division Qualified Jury Wheel data as described in the Jury Plan Section III D in electronic and accessible form that includes Juror Number, Race, Gender, Hispanic Ethnicity, Year of Birth, Zip Code, City, County and Jury Division.
- 18) Status Codes for potential jurors who were selected from the Master Jury Wheel for qualification who either had their qualification form returned by the postal service, did not respond or were disqualified or exempted from jury service as described in the Jury Plan. The data should be in electronic and accessible form that includes Juror Number, whether the form was returned Undeliverable, whether the form was not returned, Reason for Disqualification, Race, Gender, Hispanic Ethnicity, Year of Birth, Zip Code, City, County, and Jury Division.
- 19) The Juror Number only (and not Name or Street Address) for persons selected as potential grand jurors in this case.
- 20) The source of data in electronic form for the Master Jury Wheel used to summon grand jurors in this case as described in the Jury Plan Sections I (4) and III A (voter registration list). The data should include, as available, Race, Gender, Hispanic Ethnicity, Year of Birth, Zip Code, City, County, and Jury Division but not any personal information or information that could be used to identify any individual such as Name or Street Address.
- 21) The juror qualification and summons forms for persons summoned to potentially become grand jurors in this case.
- 22) The disposition of each summoned potential grand juror in this case as to excusal, deferment, disqualification or selection as described in the Jury Plan.